

OPPRESSOR - OPPRESSED in African American Culture

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Abstract— *The aim of the study is to portray that though we are in modern world. The existing of racism and female domination is still on real lives. The inequality exists between the haves and have not's. Women is always definite not only in relation to man but as dependent on man and secondary to him. The discrimination begins right from her childhood as she is treated differently. Male superiority is inculcated in her. The problem of oppressor in the African-American context is very much live, causing the frustration. Here the frustration of Women also pronounced by making them worst affected and exploited. Equality and justice for all remains a dream only, as long as oppression exists in any form.*

Keywords— *OPPRESSOR, OPPRESSED, portray.*

I. INTRODUCTION

A major part of the discussion is animated and has demanded a great deal of attention from feminist critics defensive Walker's depiction of African American life. A part of the critical conversation is made up of chiefly black males who dislike and reject Walker's demonstration of black males in her novels. The feminist conversation in this realm consists of critics explaining the sources of the male reaction and the misreading that has led to those reactions.

The novel describes the lives of these women as they struggle with society, their landlords, and their husbands. These women survive partially by taking on a role or behavior previously belonging to men. Unlike the others, Ruth has the opportunity for a life without male. Woman is a crucial part of society. No society or country can progress without the active contribution of women.

Although the place of women in society has changed from age to age and culture to culture, fact common to all societies is that a woman has never been considered equal to a man. She is treated as inferior and a second rate citizen. Her identity and status is derived from her relation to the

gendered categories of mother, daughter, daughter-in-law and wife.

She is always definite not only in relation to man but as dependent on man and secondary to him. The discrimination begins right from her childhood as she is treated differently. Male superiority is inculcated in her. Hypothesis The problem of oppressor in the African-American context is very much live, causing the frustration.

Here the frustration of Women also pronounced by making them worst affected and exploited. Equality and justice for all remains a dream only, as long as oppression exists in any form. The aim of the study is to portray the impact that slavery and racism had on real lives.

The reputation of a literary work need not rest on the portrayal of the author's inner landscape, his dreams or experiences, nor does it just rest on higher themes and characters. On the additional furnish a work which utilizes one's experiences, expectations, yearnings and dreams, doubts and dilemmas to look at the world in a different light with the intension of creating a better, more prosperous and more peaceful world stands a better chance of being accepted and acknowledged.

Such a work not only draws the attention of the people but it attains their approval and appreciation too. Most of the legends, irrespective of the language in which they have been written stand testimony to their deep concern for mankind and its betterment. Men and women all over the world, irrespective of their differences of nationality, race, religion, colour or government are governed by more or less the same feelings and passions.

Hence the inequality existing amid the haves and encompass has not remained a matter of scholarly interest but over the years it has become everyone's concern. Before three hundred years, civil war has started to get farmers from Africa.

Because of poverty in their Country they moved America to work. That was the period of grown in share market. Black people were treated as slaves. Young Women were harassed, which results in domination.

Blacks were dominated by white. Many Political leaders like Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther king started their revolution. Population of blacks was increased. During 1900's the slaveries were decreased. Government implemented many rules. Africans were developed in all the aspects except in Education, fought for equal rights and only forty eight percentages were educated.

Many people wandered as uncivilized without proper food and shelter. During 1960's health issues spreader all over, women were abused and harassed by White. Americans started to neglect them because of their disease. Blacks were suffering commencing racial discrimination. Equality is a concept deeply embedded in American constitutional laws .The urge ,the demand of the African-American to be treated as an equal ,his quest for equality still remains a distant dream ,and a non-entity in the scheme of the great .It has remained a dream for more than three centuries ,it remained a dream on 28 August 1963 for Martin Luther King, representing some two hundred thousand Americans; it remained a dream for Rodney king, and perhaps it will remain for many more.

Though each generation of Americans right from the seventeenth century, have "sought to create a social order with "equity and justice, as they understood it" (3-4), extending the benefits of impartiality and integrity to the African-American has always been elusive, as mentioned by Franklyn. The people who came to America with the intent of settling there, did not have much problem with the troublesome natives, nor did they have any problem with the other Europeans. They could accommodate themselves to each other. But such an accommodation was unthinkable with an African or an American. The twin acts of slavery and prejudice had debased the African-American and the degradation has remained operative for centuries.

The general view was that a black is a black and an inferior, whether he was a slave or a free man. The discrimination was Prevalent everywhere. African -Americans were officially excluded from the militia, they were barred from testifying against white persons, they were taxed more heavily than the whites were prohibited from owning real estate.

In 1790,a law was enacted limiting naturalization to white aliens. The Congress of 1792 also denied opportunity to thousands of Negroes who fought in the War of Independence, to be enrolled in the militia. The Congress of 1802 excluded the African-Americans from carrying the

United States mail, thereby revealing a blatant mistrust of even those free African-Americans.

It is a historical fact that at time of establishing a government at the new capital at Washington, the authorities made certain that free African-Americans were not only excluded from participating in the affairs of the government but also they would be remained constantly of their degraded position. Various Congress right from through sixteenth made certain that the African-Americans though free were deprived .

As late as 1810, even when slavery was dead or dying, racial equality did not exist. The places of congregation for prayer were no expectations either. This resentment of the presence of African-Americans, even in places of worship makes one wonder whether there were two Gods, one for the white and another for the American, in the format of possessions prepared exclusively by the white oppressor and excluding the oppressed African-American.

However, it cannot be deprived of that the denial of equality was humiliating and painful to the oppressed individual as able-bodied as the oppressed group. It is again undeniable that very few even thought of treating the American-Americans as equals. The reaction of the African American is natural, caused by the oppressive conditions described and such oppressive conditions continue to prevail in the American society. The oppressor's desire to split the world for the selfish purpose of domination leads to resentment and anger of the oppressed.

The expression of resentment and anger by the oppressed African- American varies from person to person and from group to group. However, their intention is to create awareness about the problems of the oppressed African American. This may be called the righteous indignation of the oppressed for the oppressive conditions willfully forced by the oppressor. The sensitive and creative African American artist uses his artistic expression to create a powerful impact on the minds of the readers about their oppressive conditions. Although the place of women in society has changed from age to age and culture to culture, fact common to all societies is that a woman has never been considered equal to a man. She is treated as inferior and a second rate citizen. Her identity and status is derived from her relation to the gendered categories of mother, daughter, daughter-in-law and wife.

II. CONCLUSION

The oppressor-oppressed relationship results in injustice, inequality and oppression of women. The oppression of women takes the form of abuse, violence and rape resulting in traumatic experiences. The oppression of women may also lead to unwanted pregnancies and painful abortions, as revealed in many novels.

Violence leaves a psychic scar on the oppressed, which turn leads to further violence and murder. The relationship also results in an identity crisis. The oppressed assuming the role of an oppressor becomes a hateful byproduct. The blindness of the oppressor in turn leads to the problem of the loss of identity of the oppressed. The African-American youth wandering in the street feel frustrated and rootless. Their individuality and identity is lost in wilderness. The oppressive conditions and the effects of oppression lead the oppressed to a realization that the solution has to be derived from within, this realization attained through experiences of frustration, anger, violence and death.

Most of the protagonists realize that they have been ultimately responsible for their actions and they cannot escape from the after-effects. This sense of owing responsibility leads to further realization that the ultimate solution has to come from within. The experience and realization paves the way of finding the solution to the problems caused by oppression that the deliverance for the oppressed must come from within and that one form of violence-oppression-can never be erased with other forms of violence.

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